Performance evaluation means the conduct of relative accuracy testing, calibration error testing, and other measurements used in validating the continuous monitoring system data.

Performance test means the collection of data resulting from the execution of a test method (usually three emission test runs) used to demonstrate compliance with a relevant emission standard as specified in the performance test section of the relevant standard.

Process change means a significant permit revision, but only with respect to those pollutant-specific emission units for which the proposed permit revision is applicable, including but not limited to a change in the air pollution control devices used to comply with the emission limits for the affected CISWI unit (*e.g.*, change in the sorbent used for activated carbon injection).

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Raw mill means a ball and tube mill, vertical roller mill or other size reduction equipment, that is not part of an in-line kiln/raw mill, used to grind feed to the appropriate size. Moisture may be added or removed from the feed during the grinding operation. If the raw mill is used to remove moisture from feed materials, it is also, by definition, a raw material dryer. The raw mill also includes the air separator associated with the raw mill.

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Small, remote incinerator means an incinerator that combusts solid waste (as that term is defined by the Administrator under RCRA in 40 CFR 240) and combusts 3 tons per day or less solid waste and is more than 25 miles driving distance to the nearest municipal solid waste landfill.

Soil treatment unit means a unit that thermally treats petroleum–contaminated soils for the sole purpose of site remediation. A soil treatment unit may be direct-fired or indirect fired. A soil treatment unit is not an incinerator, waste-burning kiln, an energy recovery unit or a small, remote incinerator under this subpart.

Solid waste incineration unit means a distinct operating unit of any facility which combusts any solid (as that term is defined by the Administrator under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in 40 CFR part 240) waste material from commercial or industrial establishments or the general public (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels). Such term does not include incinerators or other units required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. The term ''solid waste incineration unit'' does not include (A) materials recovery facilities (including primary or secondary smelters) which combust waste for the primary purpose of recovering metals, (B) qualifying small power production facilities, as defined in section 3(17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 769(17)(C)), or qualifying cogeneration facilities, as defined in section 3(18)(B) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(18)(B)), which burn homogeneous waste (such as units which burn tires or used oil, but not including refuse-derived fuel) for the production of electric energy or in the case of qualifying cogeneration facilities which burn homogeneous waste for the production of electric energy and steam or forms of useful energy (such as heat) which are used for industrial, commercial, heating or cooling purposes, or (C) air curtain incinerators provided that such incinerators only burn wood wastes, yard wastes and clean lumber and that such air curtain incinerators comply with opacity limitations to be established by the Administrator by rule.

Space heater means a usually portable appliance for heating a relatively small area.

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Waste-burning kiln means a kiln that is heated, in whole or in part, by combusting solid waste (as that term is defined by the Administrator under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act pursuant in 40 CFR part 240).

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART DDDD OF PART 60—MODEL RULE—INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS AND COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Comply with these increments of progress	By these dates[a]
Increment 1—Submit final control plan	(Dates to be specified in State plan)
Increment 2—Final compliance	(Dates to be specified in State plan)[b]

[a] Site-specific schedules can be used at the discretion of the State.
[b] The date can be no later than 3 years after the effective date of State plan approval or December 1, 2005.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 76 FR 15484, Mar. 21, 2011, table 1 to subpart DDDD of part 60 was revised, effective May 20, 2011. At 76 FR 28661, May 18, 2011, the amendment was delayed indefinitely. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART DDDD OF PART 60—MODEL RULE—INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS AND COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

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Comply with these increments of progress	By these dates[a]
Increment 1—Submit final control plan	(Dates to be specified in state plan).
Increment 2—Final compliance	(Dates to be specified in state plan).[b]

[a] Site-specific schedules can be used at the discretion of the state.

[b] The date can be no later than 3 years after the effective date of state plan approval or December 1, 2005 for CISWI units that commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999. The date can be no later than 3 years after the effective date of approval of a revised state plan or March 21, 2012 for CISWI units that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART DDDD OF PART 60—MODEL RULE—EMISSION LIMITATIONS

For the air pollutant	You must meet this emission limitation[a]	Using this averaging time	And determining compliance using this method
Cadmium	0.004 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of this part)
Carbon monoxide	157 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 10, 10A, or 10B, of appendix A of this part)
Dioxins/furans (toxic equivalency basis).	0.41 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 23 of appendix A of this part)
Hydrogen chloride	62 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 26A of appendix A of this part)
Lead	0.04 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of this part)
Mercury	0.47 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 29 of appendix A of this part)
Opacity	10 percent	6-minute averages	Performance test (Method 9 of appendix A of this part)
Oxides of nitrogen	388 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Methods 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A of this part)
Particulate matter	70 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 5 or 29 of appendix A of ths part)
Sulfur dioxide	20 parts per million by dry volume.	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run).	Performance test (Method 6 or 6c of appendix A of this part)

[a] All emission limitations (except for opacity) are measured at 7 percent oxygen, dry basis at standard conditions.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 76 FR 15484, Mar. 21, 2011, table 2 to subpart DDDD was amended by revising the title to read ''Table 2 to Subpart DDDD of Part 60—Model Rule—Emission Limitations That Apply Before [Date to be specified in state plan]''; revising the entries for ''Hydrogen chloride,'' ''Mercury,'' ''Opacity'' and ''Oxides of nitrogen''; adding footnotes b and c, effective May 20, 2011. At 76 FR 28661, May 18, 2011, the amendment was delayed indefinitely. For the convenience of the user, the added and revised text is set forth as follows: